(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken so far, to clean and conserve this important lake, which can be developed as a potential tourism attraction of Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIT.R. BAALU): (a) to (c)Yes, Sir. Hussain Sagar lake at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh is one of the identified lakes under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). However, no Central Assistance for this lake has been provided as the Government of Andhra Pradesh took up the cleaning and conservation works under the "Water Supply and Sanitation Project' with World Bank Assistance. The works pertaining to lake conservation were completed by March, 1998. The details of works undertaken are as under:—

(i) Diversion of sewage from 6 nallas to nearby sewers.

(ii) A trunk sewer of 15 kilometre length.

(iii) A sewage treatment plant of 20 million litres per day capacity, the treated sewage from which is utilised for maintaining the water levels in the lake.

With the completion of these works, water quality of the lake has improved, the odour nuisance has disappeared and algal blooms have been reduced.

**Disposal of bio-medical waste in Delhi**

2556. SHRIABANI ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of health care units in the capital are dumping their bio-medical waste in the city's municipal garbage bins;

(b) if so, whether environmental pollution in the capital is increasing ar. a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether CPCB has not taken any concrete action against the defaulters of the dumping norms; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIT.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) As per the Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, all the health care facilities are required to segregate their bio-medical waste. Approximately, 20% of the waste generated by health care facilities is bio-medical waste and needs to be treated. The other 80% of the waste generated can be disposed of as municipal waste. Most of the large hospitals and nursing homes in Delhi have set up their own treatment facilities for bio-medical waste. In addition, there are two common waste treatment facilities in Delhi, which collect and treat waste generated mostly from small health care facilities, such as small nursing homes, clinics and pathological laboratories.

(c) and (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has been regularly pursuing with the Prescribed Authorities of all the States and Union Territories to initiate stringent action against the defaulting health care units. The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), the Prescribed Authority for Delhi has been carrying out regular monitoring of the health care facilities and issued show-cause notices to 11 defaulting hospitals.

**Allocation under Ganga Action Plan for Badrinath and Devprayag**

†2557. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to referto answerto Unstarred Question 4331, given in the Rajya Sabha on 31 st August, 2001 and state:

(a) the reasons for providing nominal amount under Ganga Action Plan for important places like Badrinath-Dham and Devprayag from where the name of "Ganga" takes place at the meeting point of Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers; and

(b) whether genuinity of the relative expenditure incurred has been assessed; if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on the whole scheme of treatment of sewage water for the purpose of purifying Ganga and by when the said scheme would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The total approved cost for Ganga Action Plan Phase-ll works in Badrinath and Devprayag is Rs. 67.54 lakhs and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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